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**YUGOSLAV AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
AND DEVELOPMENTS, SPRING 1952**

The agricultural area of Yugoslavia, which comprises about 14 million hectares, includes 7,200,000 hectares of arable land; 360,000 hectares of fruit-producing land; 253,000 hectares of vineyards; 2 million hectares of meadows; 4,133,000 hectares of pastures; 14,000 hectares of fishponds; and 66,000 hectares of swamp and cane areas. However, the agricultural area is not being utilized to its best advantage.

Forest areas comprise 33.1 percent of the total agricultural area of Yugoslavia, and nonfertile areas comprise 8.1 percent. Forest areas comprise 46 percent of the total agricultural area of Bosnia-Herzegovina, 45 percent of Slovenia, and 23 percent of Serbia. Serbia has the largest area under cultivation, 47 percent. Fruit-producing areas and vineyards comprise a small percentage of the agricultural area of Montenegro, although climate and land conditions are favorable to fruit and vineyard cultivation.

Although terrain and climatic conditions have had some influence on the failure to utilize Yugoslavia's agricultural area to best advantage, backwardness is the main reason for this failure.

On 15 January 1952, Yugoslavia had 40,350,000 head of livestock, distributed as follows:

	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Poultry</u>
Serbia	426,300	1,764,900	4,824,600	2,038,100	11,027,400
Croatia	312,700	932,100	1,162,100	1,095,700	8,434,800
Slovenia	66,200	491,000	123,300	451,300	1,435,300

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	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Hogs</u>	<u>Poultry</u>
<u>Bosnia-</u>					
Herzegovina	188,300	1,025,600	1,648,500	279,900	1,985,900
Macedonia	79,200	395,100	2,100,100	145,800	1,033,800
Montenegro	22,600	195,300	557,300	32,500	184,700

The state and cooperative sector owns 22.2 percent of the horses, 17 percent of the cattle, 27.3 percent of the sheep, and 33.8 percent of the hogs. The private sector owns 77.8 percent of the horses, 83 percent of the cattle, 72.7 percent of the sheep, and 66.2 percent of the poultry.

Livestock-breeding, especially cattle- and sheep-raising, is increasing steadily in farm work cooperatives.

SUGAR-BEET PRODUCTION INCREASES -- Zagreb, Vjesnik, 18 Apr 52

Areas devoted to sugar-beet cultivation have been increasing; in 1951, 115 percent more land was sown in sugar beets than before the war.

Sugar and sugar-beet production were as follows:

	<u>Areas Sown in Sugar Beets (1,000 ha)</u>	<u>Sugar-Beet Yield (1,000 metric centners)</u>	<u>Sugar Production (carloads)</u>
1939	47.1	9,222.7	10,759
1946	--	--	7,074
1947	72.6	12,036.7	15,199
1948	80.1	14,980.4	16,235
1949	89.9	10,952.6	10,148
1950	102.8	8,506.3	8,493
1951	101.3	19,366.3	20,977

In 1951, the sugar-beet yield and sugar production exceeded the prewar yield by 110 percent. From 1946 to 1951, the average yearly production of sugar was 13,021.5 carloads, or 2,700 carloads more than before the war. The increase in sugar production has enabled a considerable increase in its domestic consumption.

Wool CROP-PURCHASE PRICES FOR WOOL -- Zagreb, Borba, 9 Apr 52

The Yugoslav government has issued a regulation on the crop-purchase price of wool in 1952 to encourage the raising of high quality wool-bearing sheep. Wool is to be purchased from state farms, farm work cooperatives, farms, agricultural cooperatives, and individual producers. It is to be classified into seven grades, depending upon quality, fineness of fiber, and percent of pure wool in each 100 kilograms.

The crop-purchase price for first-grade wool, which contains 35 percent wool from Merino sheep, has been set at 730 dinars. The price for first-grade wool, which contains 40 percent wool from half-breed Merino sheep, has been set at 580 dinars. The crop-purchase price for second-grade wool, which contains 40 percent wool from sheep of the lake breed (Salca and Cigaj sheep), is to be 470-490 dinars.

Crop-purchase prices for wool are to correspond to Yugoslav market prices, and are to be higher than world prices in the case of pure wool. For example, the world price for first-grade pure Merino wool is 1.172 dinars, while the

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Yugoslav price is 2,086 dinars. The world price for second-grade run wool is 1,103 dinars for fine wool and 887 dinars for coarse wool, while the Yugoslav prices are 1,225 and 1,175 dinars, respectively.

These prices will be encouraging to agricultural producers, and the compulsory crop-purchase program will lose its former character when products were purchased at prices which did not correspond to internal and world market prices.

The compulsory crop-purchase program applies now only to grains and wool. Last year, market prices were often below crop-purchase prices (corn, for instance), indicating that the prices had been set to protect producers' interests.

MORE MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE NEEDED -- Zagreb, Vjesnik, 18 Apr 52

At present, Yugoslavia has about 8,500 tractors, while in 1939 it had only 2,500. If all these tractors were in working condition, there would be one tractor for every 840 hectares of land under cultivation. Since 4,500,000 hectares of arable land is suitable for cultivation by tractor, this shows that Yugoslavia does not even have 20 percent of the agricultural machinery it needs.

Yugoslavia has about 1,180,000 plows, or about one plow to two households. There is very little machinery for cultivating and harvesting crops. Yugoslavia has 12,000 automatic binders, 14,000 reapers, 10,500 threshing machines, and 7,000 motors.

COOPERATIVE MEMBERS FOR ATTEMPTED SABOTAGE -- Zagreb, Borba, 2 Mar 52

The srez court in Valjevo sentenced Janko Pimic from Dupljaja, Valjevo Srez, to 14 years in the penitentiary for attempted sabotage of the "Dragojlo Dudic" Farm Work Cooperative in Dupljaja. His wife was sentenced to one year for the same offense.

As president and later member of the town people's council, Pimic misused his authority and illegally organized and wrote petitions for withdrawal from the cooperative.

All members of the cooperative hailed the decree of the court. The cooperative has begun to improve since Pimic was arrested.

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